MINIDISK SYSTEM

The new Shugart "minifloppy" disk drive provides the speed and access of a disk system at a fraction of the cost of standard disk units. COMPUTER POWER & LIGHT is pleased to offer this drive and associated software developed by North Star Computers. The software is enhanced by us to exploit the power of the COMPAL-80 computer's resident operating system.

DISK BASIC

This BASIC contains many features associated with an "extended BASIC" as well as commands which enable access to the disk. Among its distinguishing features are:

1. resides in only 10K memory

2. 8 digit precision; magnitude of numbers is $.1E-63$ to $.99999999E+63$

3. Boolean operators: AND, OR, NOT

4. arrays which may be dimensioned with any number of dimensions

5. multiple line user defined functions

6. full string (alphabetic) capability and a variety of string functions

7. machine language subroutine calls with easy passing of parameters

8. elegant and powerful formatted PRINT statements

9. character oriented line editing: replace, delete, or insert any number of characters within a line

10. sequential and random data files on disk

DISK OPERATING SYSTEM

The DOS occupies 2.5K of memory and allows the user to create, delete, and access files on the minidisk. There are three types of disk files: machine language program, BASIC program, and BASIC data file. The DOS commands are:

LI (optional unit #): list directory
CR (file name) (length) (optional start address): create a new file
DE (file name): delete a file
TY (file name) (file type): specify one of the three file types
GO (file name): load a machine language program and begin execution
GA (file name) (hex RAM address): specify the beginning execution address for a machine language program file
JP (hex RAM address): jmp to specified address

(over)

LF (file name) (hex RAM address): load file from disk to memory
SF (file name) (hex RAM address): save file from memory to disk
CF (source file name) (destination file name): copy one file to another
RD (disk address)(hex RAM address)(# of blocks): read from disk to RAM
WR (disk address)(hex RAM address)(# of blocks): write from RAM to disk
IN (optional unit #): initialize disk
DT (optional unit #): perform drive diagnostics

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Summary of BASIC

COMMANDS: RUN, LIST, SCR, RENumber, CONTinue, LINE length of terminal, NULL, LOAD program from disk, SAVE, BYE, EDIT

STATEMENTS: LET, IF, FOR, NEXT, ELSE, GOTO, ON, EXIT, STOP, END REM, READ, DATA, RESTORE, INPUT, GOSUB, RETURN, PRINT, FILL, OUT

FUNCTIONS: FREE, ABS, SGN, INT, LEN, CHR$, VAL, STR$, ASC, SIN, COS, RND, LOG, EXP, SQRT, CALL, EXAM, INP, TYP

PRINT FORMATS: place commas to left of decimal, put dollar sign, suppress trailing zeroes, make this format default, specify number of digits before and after decimal, right justify field, use scientific notation

DISK FILE COMMANDS: CLOSE, OPEN, WRITE #n, READ #n, WRITE #n %x (random access write), READ #n%x (random access read)